WILSON LEAGUE IS FOUGHT AS PERIL TO INDEPENDENCE OF U.S., ROOT SAYS

ELECT HARDING, IS ROOT'S CALL

Continued from First Page.

s. The terms were agreed upon:

"2d. That the scheme practically thrust aside the whole system of development of international law and of arcome slight modifications, produced heir protests, were included in a y signed by the Allied and Associated Powers on one side and Germany se other on the 28th of June, 1919. a this treaty were included a series revisions called 'A covenant of the ue of Nations.' These provisions of policy upon the council, which would be composed not of judges but of Mations.' These provisions of form any part of a contract beat the Allied and Associated Powers with older and Associated Powers with older and Associated Powers with other, none of the Central Powers.

being made to cure the marked weak-ness of the covenant on one side of inter-national law and judicial or arbitral decisions on questions of legal right.

Another provided for an international labor organization. Another provided, for the administration of government in backward States by mandatories until the inhabitants should be ready to naintain orderly government them-

"There was also a provision standing by itself quite outside of the general scheme of the league for the preservation of peace and forming no part of that scheme, but creating independently of it a hard and fast alliance between the members of the league to preserve in perpetuity the territorial and political status quo as it was determined upon by the conference at Parts and included in the treaty signed in June, 1919. It was in the following words, Article X:
"The members of the league undertake to respect and preserve as against external aggression the territorial integrity and existing political indepen-

of the ratification of the Ireaty the record shows these state the Senate reservations, declares "In a plenary session of the would do it again under the Conference May 31, 1919, to

ganized and so participated in as to make the actual attainment of peace a reasonable possibility. Such an asso-ciation I favor with all my heart, and I

SHATCH PRINCIPAL STATE AND ADDRESS AND ADD

others as sometiming personal to an self.

"Fortunately Mr. Harding will labor under no such disadvantage.

"If the objections to provisions in the lengue covenant were frivolous and without any substantial basis one might question the sincerity of the objectors. No such view, however, can be maintained for a moment. The principal objection urged against the provisions of the covanent is the objection to Article X. It is this article which Mr. Wilson declares to be the heart of the lengue, and for that reason it is the chief subject of controversy. It is this article in the subject of controversy. It is this article in the subject of controversy.

our concern is solely with the substance of reacting for the form thereoft. . . I would also and combine all that is speed and inder that an effort is not either of international nate that is all that is bad from both organizations on one either of international nucleations of legal right. This attement is broad enough to increase and judicial or arbitral on questions of legal right or reversed for an international nutation. Another provided for an international nutation. Another provided for an international nutation. Another provided for an international nutation another provided for an international nutation. Another provided for an international nutation and previous for the case of government the state of government the state of government that is should be ready to order the control of the case of the case of the control of the case o

Doubts Wilson's Infallibility.

"There is nothing in the covenant which in the least interferes with or impairs the right of Congress to declare war or not declare war, according to its

ue covenant is an element of struc-

United Action Necessary.

a matter of vital importance not merely to secure agreements which correspond to abstract standards of right, but to limit agreements so that they will not violate too suddenly and sharply existing standards of conduct with the result that they are not observed, and the whole agreement falls.

"When the Peace Conference met in Parls there were two quite separate and distinct duties before it.

"One of these duties was to determine the limit of the secondary in the same of the same of the secondary in the same of the same of the secondary in the same of the same of

ould have sook some things, mistakes. I have a strong mistakes. I have a strong mistakes.

"And I think it most objectionable that the American people shall enter into a solemn and positive agreement to a solemn and positive agreement to a solemn and positive agreement to a language of power, and not the spinal language of power, and not have language of power, and not ha

"In all efforts to secure united action among nations in this world of widely differing character and opinion and standards of conduct and interests it is a matter of vital importance not merely to secure agreements which correspond to absence standards of right, but to limit agreements so that they will not violate too suddenly and sharply existing standards of conduct with the result. United States

United States.

"Let Mr. Cox say what he wants, but I confess that my blood boils when he even mentions my brother's name. The truth is that if Theodore Roosevelt were alive and not himself the nominee of this great party he would be heart and soul and body and spirit behind the nominees of the Republican party."

Dr. Gibbons Gets the Record of French Version and Issues English Translation.

PASSED BY PRESIDENT

and Navy Across Ocean, Stated Most Plainly.

Johnson (Cal.) and Senator Sp

Prosident as satisfactor, and now stands as the officially approved text of the made public to-day.

The translation of the record follows: THE CHAIRMAN: President Wilson has

deepen in circumstances the most considerable effort during the war. And we must not forget that it is force which is the seen final guarantee of the public peace.

be definitely established, shall be of a nature to assure the public peace. Our desire in this is not to intervene in a matter which shall disturb these States in any way, but to add them and to aid the common cause. We hope that you will not hesitate to accept our paint of view, since we do not see any other manner of sattling this question.

How could the Government of the United States and the common cause. We hope that you will not hesitate to accept our paint of view, since we do not see any other manner of sattling this question.

How could the Government of the United States. "We shall do that for ourselves," he said. "It is not an international question. It is our own domestic affair."

Pappet Casting League Vote.

And then, speaking about the one man who would represent America on the Council of the League of Nations, and before the American people, and pretend that it has added in assuring the peace of the world if it believed that the settlement errived at contained unstable and dangerous elements?

SENATOR DISCLOSES

FRENCH OVERTURES

Would Send Army and Navy.

ized that the world cannot be made good, moral, peaceable by compulsion, that the mere opposition of force to force involves on progress toward better things, that the only line of progress is through the growth of the moral qualities that make for peace, and that an organization must

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kobra until to-day. It was asserted further that Dekobra, who saild he had been travelling with the Cox party, "was evidently expected by Gov. Cox to se cure an interview with Senator Harding and to say certain things to him."

"Therefore," continued the statement, "when Senator Harding on the next day at Green Castie, Ind., made his casual observation about France having sent a spokesman to him informally Gov. Cox assumed that the Dekobra mission had been successful and that Senator Harding had taken the bait.

"In his speech at Rochester, N. Y., iast evening Gov. Cox is quoted as saying in reference to Senator Harding's statement that "spokesmen of Franca had informally asked that America should lead the way for an association of nations."

much regret that this meeting should break up leaving in any one's mind the permanent impression that we have here heard expressed the idea that the great Powers desire to impose their rule (regne) upon smaller Powers through

expected by Gov. Cox to secure an in-terview with Senator Harding the next day at Greencastle, Ind., made his casual

FRANCE DISCLAIMS LEAGUE EMISSARY

Charge d'Affaires Calls at State Department.

patch to THE NEW YORK HEUALD New York Herald Bureau, } Washington, D. C., Oct. 19, S sort of anti-climax to the effor of the White House to put Senator Harding in a difficult position because private citizens of France came to him and assured him that France looked to him to lead the world into some sort of association of nations, Prince de Bearn, thing," Senator Lodge cried, "we are French Charge d'Affaires here, told the State Department to-day no emissary had been sent by his Government for

Harding, prior to the President's move to rebuke Senator Harding and the French Government at the same time because he thought both were stepping on the who in the last as the execution of set forth clearly and under no suggested that the tion of pressure from Mr. Wilson or these States shall ed, shall be of a official of the French Government or would ever interpret the Monroe Doc-

Then Who Could Be Expected

to Obey Them?' He Asks

Newark Crowd.

AUTOCRACY IS BLAMED

Refusal to Follow Merchant Marine Rill Is Denounced by Senator.

their approval of his words.

Senator Lodge carried his antiplanation of the league reservations to bar his name and again called u Americans to keep the Stars and Stri waving above "the mongrel flag of

went on. "It was senator harding who put before Congress the bill that would have made it possible for Theodore Roosevelt to put his own division into the field. Congress granted that permission, yet the War Department refused to permit Theodore Roosevelt to take part in the war.

"And think of the treatment they gave Gen. Wood and Gen. Edwards. Two weeks from to-night the Yankee division boys will lot it be known that they did not forget Gen. Edwards."

The Senator proceeded to tell of the President ignoring not only the Constitution but even his own writings on the Government of the United States. He reminded the throng that President Wilson sought repeatedly to usurp the functions of the legislative branch of the Government and sought by trickery to force the League of Nations upon the country. This trickery, he said, inthing." Senator Lo a bad way indeed.' He showed that

or party affair.

"On its final rejection," he said, "thirty-four Republicans and twenty-three Democrats voted for the amended league—the league with the reservations that hear my name. The Senate, therefore, did not make it a party question. It was Woodrow Wilson who made it a political issue—a party matter."

the Senator said:

"He would be the President's selection, and if a question involving war were to arise he would undoubtedly vote as the President directed. In other words, we come back to the proposition that without such minute precautions as were taken in the reservation I have just queted one man could involve the United States in war. It matters not if that one man is the President.

"Under the Constitution the Congress alone can declare war, and yet under this alliance called a teague the President would have power to involve the country in war before Congress could act. It is no reply to say that this is an inconceivable case, that such a thing would never happen.